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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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25X125X1 Duties at Institute 160 in Fryazino, USSR

1. When the Fernseh/Obertannwald group of television specialists first arrived at Institute 160 in January 1946, the laboratory chiefs retained their positions and supervised both German and Soviet engineers in the development and construction of studio equipment for the Moscow television station. This arrangement was short-lived, however; the German laboratory chiefs were soon assigned active work projects and the Soviets assumed all supervisory positions.

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Development of Equipment for Television Studios at Institute 380,
Leningrad

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3. The department responsible for development and construction of television studio equipment, under the direction of Prof Dr V E Kreutzer (Krayzer), for a short time was located in the Lesnoy Branch (or "Institute of the Woods" as it was commonly called) and was then transferred to the Fontanka Branch.

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The Soviet group consisted of one leading engineer, three assistant engineers and students doing the necessary practical laboratory work prior to graduation from universities. Following completion of the equipment for the Moscow television station in early 1949, work was commenced on standardized equipment for stations to be located in Leningrad, Kiev, and Sverdlovsk.

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Commercial Television in the Soviet Zone of Germany

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10. [redacted] in December 1950, [redacted]

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[redacted] the establishment consisted of one small wooden building: Augustine was the chief; [redacted]

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[redacted] was working there, as were 3 other engineers and a few technicians. A television receiver, a synchronizing generator, and 2 or 3 oscillographs were under construction. The mission of the Fernseh-Zentrum (television center) was to install, operate, and maintain the studio and transmitter equipment planned for manufacture by the Oberspreewerk, Berlin. Because of Soviet reparations commitments and a lack of qualified personnel, the Oberspreewerk was unable to construct the studio equipment; this work was undertaken by the Fernseh-Zentrum itself. However, OSW eventually constructed the 100-watt television transmitter.

11. Since that time the establishment has expanded; 15 engineers and technicians are employed there and new buildings to house the equipment and studios have been constructed. The equipment consists of 2 cameras and supporting equipment, monitors, etc, and the OSW constructed a 100-watt transmitter which is located in the Stadthaus, near Alexander-Platz, in downtown Berlin. A decimeter wavelength transmitter constructed by Sachsenwerk Radeberg relays the programs originating in the Adlershof studios to the Stadt-Haus transmitter. For the past six months, broadcasts have been made for one hour each afternoon and evening. Old iconoscopes are being used in the cameras, which require an excessive amount of studio lighting. The system is compatible with West German television--625 lines, 50 interlaced frames per second, and negative modulation.

12. At the present time the Fernseh-Zentrum is under the jurisdiction of the Zentrallaboratorium fuer Generalintendanz des Rundfunks der DDR, although a change of supervision is contemplated as soon as a decision can be made as to which ministry should have cognizance.

13. [redacted]

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[redacted] the Soviet Zone of Germany will not lag in an increase of television broadcasting. The impetus formerly given by specialists returned from the USSR, although for only a short period, and the fact that one station is now in existence which may be copied, is the basis [redacted] Advancement and improvements in techniques, however, will be very slow in coming. One competent man, Bedkovjek (Czech-German), who is capable of constructing cameras and associated studio equipment, still remains in the employ of OSW. Bedkovjek worked in West Germany for one year after World War II (date unknown) and then returned to East Berlin.

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[redacted] Comments:

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[redacted] attempts were made to gain specific information regarding the "Secret Department" of Institute 380. The data [redacted] is fragmentary, and was recalled from occasional incidents. Available information

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indicates the "Secret Department" is concerned with further development and possible production of the German World War II "Tonne A" and "Seedorf" television viewing apparatus for radio controlled glide bombs. No eye-witness information on the activities of the department has been obtained because all Germans were restricted from entering the area and were not allowed contact, except in a few isolated instances, with Soviet personnel employed there.7

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